

Eisenhower Unit Urges Bigger Propaganda Effort by U.S. Supporting Kennedy View

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter WASHINGTON—A special committee of Eisenhower Administration officials and private citizens recommended a substantial stepup in U.S. propaganda activities abroad. Their

up in U.S. propaganda activities abroad. Their proposals will give the Kennedy Administration new ammunition to use against Congressional foes of America's propaganda efforts.

In a report to President Eisenhower made public by the White House, the nine-member President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad said the "scale of the total U.S. information effort will have to be progressively expanded for some time to come." It added: "If this requires greater sacrifices by the American people, we believe that they should be enjoined to make them."

The group urged a "drastic and prompt upward revision of . . . information activities" in Africa. It recommended greater efforts in Latin America and increases in most existing informational, cultural and educational programs. And it suggested some schemes of its own.

Though the study comes in the dying days of the Eisenhower Administration, it is not likely to be tossed aside by the Kennedy regime.

Eisenhower, Backs Report

The President-elect, in his campaign for election, plugged hard for a bigger U.S. propaganda effort. Officials of the incoming administration privately welcomed the report and the support it got from Mr. Eisenhower in an accompanying letter is committee engineer Manafield D. Sprague, former Assistant interestary of Defense.

The President said he was having the study placed in the permanent records of the divernment "readily available for future use." I am in full and instant accord" with "make of the report and many of its conclusions are recommendations," he said.

The committee's wide-ranging, 19-page as port included an exhortation to U.S. best men overseas to launch more community in lations programs. It also called on American colleges and schools to "encourage development of greater skills in the afflictic every in which the U.S. is getting beaten to the

munist competition.

But the key proposals were these:

Expanded exchange programs, particularly those bringing African students to the U.S. A broader training program to teach U.S.

A broader training program to teach U.S. officials the importance of propaganda in policy-making, including setting up a National Security Institute under the National Security Council to provide training.

Wider efforts to talk up U.S. scientific prowess to offset Soviet gains from the Sputnik success.

More Education Spending

A "substantial" increase in spending for U.S. aid to education abroad, especially in underdeveloped lands, with the U.S. helping build model schools, libraries and laboratories, and sponsoring instruction in the English language.

Greater consideration of the "psychological and informational" impact of U.S. actions or policies in such fields as defense and economic aid.

The group included Central Intelligence agency chief Allen Dulles; Gentre Allen, head of the U.S. Information Agency; the President's special foreign policy manistant, Gordon Gray; Assistant Defense Shretary John Irwin; C. D. Jackson, published of Life Magazine; Philip D. Reed, former chilirman of the board of General Electric Co. Junder Secretary of Sixte for Political Africa Livingston Merchant, and Karl. G. Harry manufacture to Mr. Gray.

Though Mr. Kennedy has the sade known his views; an propaganda politic detail, officials in a position to know said the Sprague report matches the President to thinking closely in many of its important proposals. The new Administration when it was additional propaganda funds from Quarters; can be counted on to exploit the first that the Sprague group was the product to the Eisenbower Administration.

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